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Raymond Recorder



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MAR 3 1931

RAYMOND

A live town in a rich agricultural and stock-raising district. A good place to make your home.

Vol. 29

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1931

No. 51

Jacks Defeat the 'Y' Aces In Final Game

News Notes

SUBSCRIBE to the RECORDER.

Dick Wolfe took out a new Ford 1 1/2 ton Truck from King Motors on Wednesday this week.

An Administrator's Sale is advertised for Saturday, March 7th, at the G. H. Organ home.

Gene Pierson was in Lethbridge and Calgary the first part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. May were in Cardston Wednesday evening at the Temple session.

Agents of the Chatelaine Magazine a McLean publication, were in town last week.

Mrs. Reg Cooper was in Cardston Wednesday evening visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooper.

It looked like snow for a while Monday morning, but the sun came out before noon, and our usual good weather prevailed in the afternoon.

Byron Vance and Bob Hanna were in Cardston Wednesday evening of this week Byron attended the Temple session.

The bills are out for the big Junior Prom at the R.H.S. on Friday night March 6th. A real time is promised the patrons of this dance.

EXPERT OPTICAL SERVICES

Mr. A. Melville Anderson, Optometrist, Calgary wishes to announce his regular visit to the Raymond Pharmacy, Thursday March 5th. Eyes examined, Glasses fitted.

The Opera House was beautifully decorated on Saturday evening last for the Dance put on by the G.W.V. A. Rd. White and Blue was the color scheme, and it is a distinct credit to the decorators the amount of comment that has been heard in praise of their work. Due to the Basketball game in Lethbridge that night the crowd was small, but everyone who attended had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

L. D. King returned from Calgary Saturday evening. While away he met with the Vice-Pres. of the Ford Motors Co. who sounded an encouraging note of optimism for the future, and very practical too, in that prosperity is an individual matter, and all of us have our share to bring in bringing it back.

The gravel is now to the Spring Coulee hill from Cardston, and it is not expected that any more graveling will be done until the remainder of the grade is up to standard. Bridge timber is scattered along the route to all of the low places and it should not take long to finish the grading, as quite a lot of the grade is in a 1 shape now, needing only a very little work before gravel can be spread.

The home of Mrs. Josephine Littlefield was the scene of merry festivities on Feb. 22, the occasion being her 70th birthday. There were 29 sons, daughter-in-law and grandchildren present. It was in the nature of a surprise. The birthday cake was made beautiful with 70 pink and white candles and fairy decorations done by Mrs. John Bascom. Her children presented her with an electric toaster an impromptu program in which all grandchildren did their very best to entertain and make grandma happy. Refreshments were served by the four oldest granddaughters and greatly enjoyed by all. Among those present were Elsie and family; Reed and family; Floyd and family; Ernest and family and Carlye and family. I. B. Roberts and wife called in during the evening to wish her many happy returns.

Crowd Goes Wild as Aces Whittle Down 16 point Lead; Jacks Now In Alberta Provincial Playoffs

BEET GROWERS ACCEPT \$5.50 TON IF NEW FACTORY BUILT

Directors of the Southern Alberta Beet Growers' association in conference here Wed. with T. Geo. Wood company manager, and Frank Taylor agricultural superintendent, accepted the \$5.50 per ton price offer for 1931 on the basis of expansion. That is to say, if the company will go ahead with a second factory this season to handle increased beet tonnage.

The growers were willing to make this concession in price, taking a chance on the federal government coming to their rescue. The company was allowed to set their own price for beets, the growers' executive asuming that they had done this on purely sound business judgment in view of general sugar conditions.

Mr. Wood stated he would now place the proposition before the company in Salt Lake. — Lethbridge Herald.

"HASTEN SLOWLY"

The other day we heard a man discuss the Herald of having, in the past, laid undue stress upon "mixed farming."

We admit that in the past, we have preached a lot of mixed farming theories and practices, and we expect to continue to do so. But we don't think we have stressed it unduly. We knew that, despite anything we could say, there would be no rush into diversification with wheat at \$1.25 a bushel up. It took a lot of prodding, and a lot of preaching, to get even a hearing for the very same program of growing the family living on the farm—a program, by the way, which is being embraced in every direction because those who have been carrying on their operations with that end in view have, as a rule, come through the present crisis better than those who grew an extra acre of wheat to buy bacon and butter and milk and eggs needed on the farm table.

But the Herald does not now, and never did, believe that panicky jumping into livestock was good for the country. We remember only too well when the banks of the country urged farmers to buy cattle at high prices during the war years, and we remember what happened afterwards. We don't want easy credit to enable farmers to jump into dairying and phases of mixed farming. A very solemn warning was given the other day in Regina by the Saskatchewan dairy commissioner who declared it was folly for a farmer who didn't like cows and their care to borrow money to get into the game in a fairly large way. It is preferable for the farmers to "hasten slowly," he said. Hon. Duncan Marshall, speaking to a farmers' gathering in St. Thomas, Ontario, the other evening, declared:

Keep out of debt. Agricultural credits are supposed to be a price for the farmers. I think that one of the ailments or curses in the west is that there has been too much credit extended farmers. One of the troubles of credit is that they create liabilities when times are good that the farmers have to face when times are bad. If there is one thing that a farmer should strive to do, it is keep out of debt.

If you are going into dairying and hogs and poultry in the stress of the present time, the Herald's advice is to "hasten slowly" and not to go into debt to secure foundation stock. Start small and work up.—Lethbridge Herald.

Playing before a capacity house in the Magrath High School Gym last night, the Raymond Union Jacks nosed out a win by a narrow margin of 5 points with a score of 47-42, in the fifth and final game for the Senior Championship of Southern Alberta. The Jacks will now battle with the winners between Jack Dyas' Wildcats of Calgary, or the University of Alberta team, which ever wins out between these two teams.

The crowd in the Gym last night was estimated at 600 people, and they were keyed up to fever pitch, and their cheers kept on the air all night. The game was broadcast by remote control over CJOJ in Lethbridge, and the fans were so noisy that much of the broadcast was lost amidst a pandemonium of yells.

The Jacks piled up a lead of 16 points in the first half and this was what gave them the victory, as the Aces whittled down this lead point by point, until at the last whistle the margin was only 5. "Do a Eye Dick" O'Brien and Kirkham were going great in the first half, and their lightning passes and infallible shooting were too much for the Aces. In the second half their work was not so spectacular, and many shots went wild, but Raymond scored better on free throws than the Aces. Pools occurred often and 7 out of the 10 men who started the game were invited to leave the floor, four Raymond men and three Lethbridge players. Mitchell started for Lethbridge and was assisted admirably by his teammates. Bud didn't get his usual number of counters, although he had several shots at the hoop. Every man on the two teams were on the floor last night, and all the strategy of the game was used by both coaches to try and change the eery of the game.

It has been a spectacular and interesting series throughout, and love of the game have had five games of real basketball. It seems that these two teams could play indefinitely and win and lose alternate, and it happened to be the Jacks turn to win last night. Taking two games at the

start, first thought that 3 games would end the series. Then the Aces came over here and trimmed us. The Jacks went to Lethbridge Wednesday night, and were defeated again. Last night speculation was rife as to who would win, and you could get a bet on either team without any money.

The score in the five games was as follows:

1st Game: Aces 45;	Jacks 63
2nd Game: Aces 41;	Jacks 49
3rd Game: Aces 46	Jacks 44
4th Game: Aces 41;	Jacks 30
5th Game: Aces 42;	Jacks 47

Totals 215 233

Playing a series of five games with a total of only 18 points difference in the five games is pretty good proof of the calibre of the two teams, and while we are rejoicing over the win, we certainly are willing to hand it to Hod Seaman and his crew of leather losers for giving us a real run for the money and making every game a game full of interest.

It was a peculiar thing that while Raymond made most of their points in the first half, in only the first game did they score as many in the second half as the Aces, and both games the Aces took looked like victory in the intermission when the Jacks left the floor with a good margin, only to come back in the second game, and watch the Aces gradually wipe out the lead, and then pass them for a victory, of in one game only two points, and that on a long chance shot from centre by Kirkham who was probably the Aces most valuable man in the series.

Here are the boys who battled it out in five strenuous games, and ended up with the best of feelings existing, which speak well of their sportsmanship: Aces:—Howard, Sinclair, Green, Radley, Johnson, Durr, McKillop, Mitchell and VanDeer. Jacks:—O'Brien, Nalder, Kirkham, Fairbanks, S. Fairbanks, Rolfe, Hague, Nilsson and Hickson.

Jack Dyas and Lorne Pilling handled.

(Continued on Back Page)

Board of Trade Have Successful Banquet

125 PEOPLE SERVED—ALL SOUTHERN ALBERTA REPRESENTED

A well attended and decidedly successful Board of Trade Banquet and Meeting was held in the Raymond Second Ward Chapel Monday evening Feb. 23, with Dr. G. W. Leech, Pres. of the Raymond Board of Trade in the chair.

Put on for the purpose of getting more interest in the Board of Trade, as well as discussing problems of a nature affecting the entire south, the gathering was very representative, members of Boards of Trade and Mayors, etc. being present from all over. Out of town guests at the table with Dr. Leech, Mayor Mead, O. H. Snow, and T. L. Haipin were: Mayor Fowler of Magrath, N. E. Black, Pres. of the Magrath Board of Trade; Ernest Bennion, Vice Pres. of the Lethbridge District Development Association; R. W. Greenway and F. M. Eves, Pres. and Sec. respectively of the Lethbridge Board of Trade; F. D. Merrill, Pres. of the Stirling Board of Trade, and N. W. Peterson, Reeve of the Sugar City Municipality.

The ladies of the Raymond Second Ward prepared and served the meal, and it was certainly a credit to their ability, and the 125 who were served at the tables did full justice to the splendid variety of goodies placed before them.

Following the eating, the guests moved back from the tables and the meeting was proceeded with. The Pres. announced the next Board of Trade Meeting for Monday, March 2, in the Town Hall, and invited all to be present when Prof. A. Macleod would lecture on Dairying and M. J. Connor our local M.L.A. of Winnipeg would also address the meeting.

Ernest Bennion, Vice Pres. of the Lethbridge District Development Association was asked to outline the aims and objects of the Association and in doing so, other things stated that the only hope we had of obtaining industries to locate in our midst was to pull together and go after these things as a unit, and he thought that in this Development Association a great deal could be accomplished in this respect.

J. W. Evans reported the meeting in Lethbridge on Feb. 6, and urged everyone to give their full support to the organization as it would help all their bodies in their efforts to build up their districts.

O. S. Longman was then called upon to report for the Resolution Committee and the following resolution was read:

WHEREAS there has recently been organized in Southern Alberta "The Lethbridge Districts Development Association with head office in Lethbridge,

AND WHEREAS the purpose of this organization is to foster and encourage agricultural and industrial development in the districts adjacent to Lethbridge;

AND WHEREAS provision has been made in its constitution whereby any person or organization in sympathy with the purpose of the above organization may become a member;

AND WHEREAS it is the opinion of the Executive of the Raymond Board of Trade that the Raymond District should have membership in the Lethbridge District Development Association;

THEREFORE be it Resolved; that in order to facilitate membership that the Raymond Local U.F.A., the Raymond Beet Growers Association, the Raymond Board of Trade and any other organization desiring to do so, jointly form a local branch of the above mentioned organization to be known as the Raymond District

Development Association; further, that the Directors consist of the President, and Secretary of each of the affiliated organizations, and from whom executive officers, consisting of President, Vice-Pres. and Sec. Treas. be appointed.

On a motion from the floor this matter was left over for discussion at the regular meeting on Monday night next.

R. W. Greenway, Pres. of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, Louis Brandley, past Pres. of the Alberta Beet Growers and N. E. Black, Pres. of the Magrath Board of Trade all spoke briefly, on the aims and possibilities and benefits of Board of Trade and its work.

After the singing of the National Anthem the meeting was dismissed in order that those attending may be able to see the Basketball game between the Union Jacks of Raymond and the Lethbridge Aces.

150 people were at the meeting which was very interesting and full of enthusiasm.



Scene in Howard Hughes' Drama "Hell's Angels"

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hodge left for Idaho Falls, on Monday of this week on receipt of news from there of the death of the husband of Mr. Hodge's sister, Bert Ellison, who was cashier of the Utah Idaho Sugar Co. at that point.

"WHOOPEE" RATES HIGH AS ALL AROUND FILM HIT

"Whoopee", which comes to the Capitol theatre to night, is one of those pictures which give the public its money's worth in almost all directions you want to think of. Hilarious comedy from such experts as Eddie Cantor, the star, and Ethel Shutta, tune ful songs of every variety, beautiful girls galore as only Ziegfeld can pick them, an affecting love-story, and a general air of satisfying lavishness make it a picture in a million.

Samuel Goldwyn has here shown that the talking color screen can out do the stage whenever it wants to take the trouble. "Whoopee" is a rich treat of a sort which is seldom seen.

The story taken from Owen Davis' famous farce "The Nervous Wreck" is concerned with the adventures of an imaginary invalid on a western ranch who finds himself called on to rescue the ranchman's daughter from an unwelcome marriage. After turning her man and doing a satisfactory job of getting her married to her real love, he finds himself in the hands of the domineering nurse who wants to marry him; but he has been anything but an invalid for a few days and refused to think himself one any longer.

This plot with Eddie Cantor as the imaginary invalid, offers a million opportunities, none of which are missed. Both in comedy and in spectacle, of which the "Invocation to the Sun" scene at the end is the most striking "Whoopee" leaves nothing to be desired.

WHO'S WHO

Hon. W. C. Buckle



In 1910 he moved to Tisdale in the famous Carrot River Valley district and engaged in farming near Tisdale.

Three years later Mr. Buckle became engaged in business in Tisdale, of which town he was mayor for four years. In the meantime he added considerably to his farming operations, and in 1925 was elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature to represent the Tisdale constituency.

In 1927 Mr. Buckle disposed of his business and devoted himself entirely to farm operations. In 1929 he was again elected to the Provincial Legislature. He joined the Government of Saskatchewan the same year and took charge of the Department of Agriculture.

CHAIRMAN of the Executive and Finance Committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, is the important position occupied by the Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

Mr. Buckle is a native of Gloucestershire, having been born at Robinswood Hill Farm, Taffley, on a farmstead occupied by his family for several generations. His education was received at Sir Thomas Rich's Endowed School, Gloucestershire, and Brentford College, London, England.

Coming to Canada in his teens, Mr. Buckle served his farm apprenticeship at Clansville, Manitoba.

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S. I. MAT, Editor and Prop.

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OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Last week was Education week in Alberta, and throughout the Province on the preceding Sunday talks and sermons on Education were given in almost countless pulpits in churches of every denomination, and lecture halls of numerous organizations of various kinds.

The subject of education was treated from various standpoints, all in an endeavor to impress upon the populace as a whole the absolute necessity of a good education for the youth of the land if we are to carry on successfully as we have done in the past. And statistics are really surprising as to the number of boys and girls who leave school as soon as the law will permit, and are sent out into the world with a grade school education or less, in competition with High School and College graduates. What is the result? As a rule, the level of these unfortunates in the majority of cases goes down and down until they become discouraged, disgruntled, unconfident, and say the world is unfair, and "they" didn't never had no chance.

We are well aware that there are many men and women today who are successful with only a limited education, but they have climbed to the top despite these handicaps, and have built on long experience, and very often costly lessons. How much better their present position, and how much easier their row had they had the advantage of a good High School education.

And this brings up the question of our present school system. We can not treat this matter from a proper local standpoint, but can only give a few of our own ideas regarding it, and deductions drawn from general observation. In the first place we will say, and nearly everyone connected with the system will say, that in many points it is not just what is needed. You say, then why not alter it. That sounds easy and would be easy if our legislators and educational pilots had unlimited finance at their disposal. Today our taxes are about all that can be borne, and if we consider additions to our present system, and Manual Training Schools and a train of other things that must follow, our taxes would be simply unbearable.

Assuming then that we can afford only one complete course, what shall we have? Do all our boys and girls want to be farmers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, chemists, or all of any one class. Why no, certainly not. We must have diversification. Then we are faced with the question of how to get it.

We often hear the accusation that all our present system does is to prepare its pupils for the Teaching profession, and that if they follow any other line that their High School years are more or less wasted. We certainly do not agree with this criticism. Look around you today and see if there is no difference in the methods, plans and procedure of the young farmer who has a High School education back of his work, and the one who hasn't? Who is filling our clerical and office positions, the High School graduate, or the sixth, seventh or eighth Grade pupils. Look around in any walk of life, go into the individual cases and see where you find the best chances for success, and see if you do not come to the conclusion that the High School education under the present system does not give its graduates a better grip on life generally, and a better idea of how to cope and find a solution with the problems of life. We are of the opinion that if anyone will be fair and unbiased in their observations that the days their boys and girls spent in High School were after all very profitable days.

We are not unmindful that the curriculum is heavy, that there is much supplementary reading to be done, and that a number of the subjects may seem of very little actual worth. Granting all these things, and not having any constructive suggestions as to changing the matter to make it more effective or more practical, under our present existing conditions as a Province, we say all success to our Educational system and all glory to the men and women who are giving the very best of their study and experience to our boys and girls, in order that the youth of our land may face the rapidly changing world with better chances for success than their fathers or mothers ever did have.

Make Rebate To Purchasers of Auto Licenses

REFUND OF \$5 WILL COMMENCE AT ONCE—NO APPLICATION IS NECESSARY

Edmonton, Feb. 21.—Starting immediately, motorists who have already purchased their 1931 automobile license plates will get a handout from the government of \$5, which is better than a lot of other things these days. Arrangements are being made by the staff of the deputy provincial secretary office to refund this amount at once to holders of licenses in the order in which the plates were purchased.

No application is necessary, and no correspondence is being entered into regarding the rebates, which are being made following the announcement of this tax reduction in the 1931 budget brought down in the house by Hon. R. G. Reid Wednesday afternoon. It is expected that about two weeks will be required to complete sending out the rebate cheques to the 22,000 motorists throughout the province who have already bought their 1931 licenses.

License plates for 1932 will be available in the usual way at the end of the present year except that the fee will be a straight \$5 lower in cost.—Lethbridge Herald.

Messrs. H. F. Allen, C. E. Allred, P. H. Redd, with their wives were at the Albert Temple session on Wednesday evening of this week.

Here and There

Production of newspaper paper in Canada in 1930 totalled about 2,500,000 tons, a production considerably greater than that of any other country.

Canada will have a large and attractive exhibit at the Buenos Aires Exhibition, March 14 to April 27. Canadian manufacturers will also be exhibiting their products in the Canadian section.

Hotel accommodation in the Prairie Provinces, according to the latest computation, is arrived at as follows:—In Manitoba, 285 hotels; in Saskatchewan, 400; and in Alberta, 419.

Portugal is the latest recruit to the forthcoming World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held in Regina in the summer of 1932. Eleven other countries have so far notified their intention to show.

Oil production in Alberta is decidedly on the upgrade, according to provincial government figures recently compiled. Total output in 1930 was 1,433,844 barrels compared with 999,152 in 1929.

Placement of 1,600,000 salmon fry and 1,000,000 trout has been made throughout different sections of Nova Scotia, a generous percentage of which went to the brooks and streams of Annapolis Valley.

Life, fire, accident and other insurance companies collected a total of \$10,366,636 in annual premiums on policies in force in Nova Scotia during the past fiscal year. This represents an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the previous year.

A combination of high speed at sea, special rail facilities at Quebec—including a tunnel under the famous battlefields—and special trains to New York and Chicago will shorten the time between London and most Canadian and United States cities by from one and a half to two days.

C. B. Andrews, of Winnipeg, has been appointed district passenger agent at Saint John, N.B., in succession to George S. Beer. Mr. Andrews joined Canadian Pacific service in 1910 and has worked his way up from a clerkship in the superintendent's office at Souris, Manitoba.

Co-operative associations in Canada numbered 1,095 in 1930 with a total membership of 690,685. In 1929 there were 936 of these organizations which reported 512,835 members. They include grain growers, dairy farmers and fruit and vegetable growers in the eastern provinces.

Enrollment in the Saskatchewan Government's correspondence school has now passed the 5,000 mark, according to information received from the office of Premier J. T. M. Anderson, Minister of Education. Applications are still coming in, as many as 43 being received in one day, and up to the present the department has been able to handle all applications.

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A. E. HANCOCK — RAYMOND

Pete Blackmore spent a few days
in Raymond this week visiting with
friends.

The new Sweat Suits for the Jacks
arrived Tuesday and were on display
Wednesday in King Motors. The
boys used them for the game at Leth-
bridge on Wednesday night. A good
green with black lettering they show
up well, and Raymond firms are well
advertised.

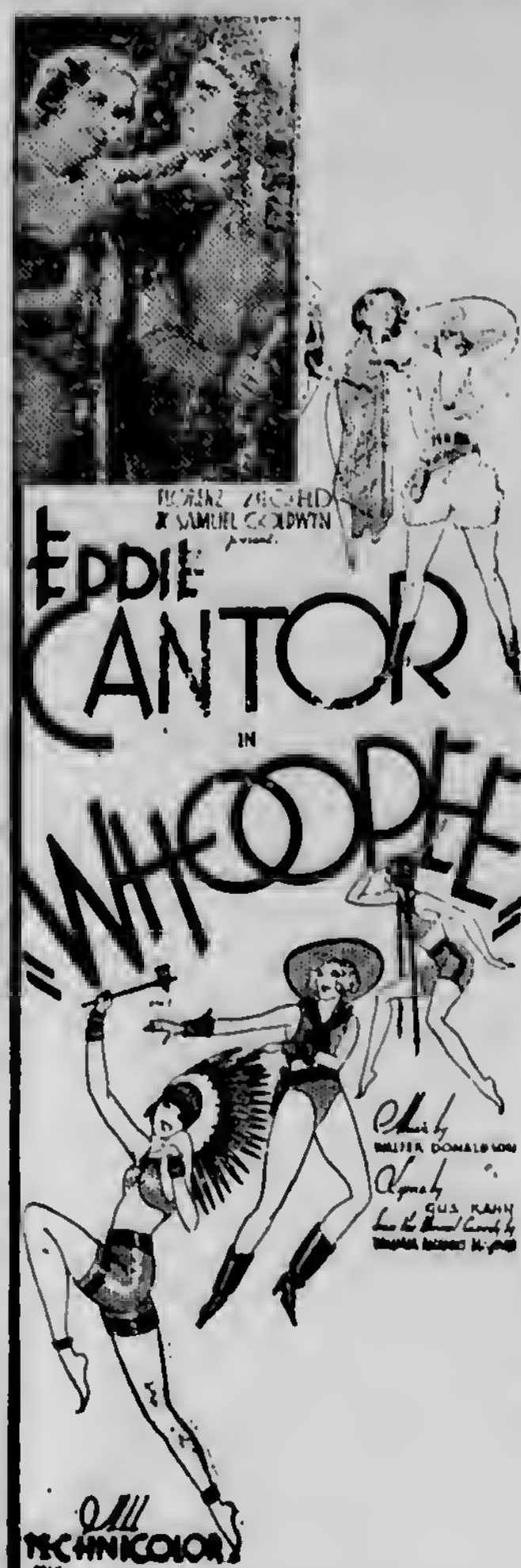
ASKS KING TO ABDICATE
IN HIS FAVOR

LONDON, Feb. 14 — (Canadian
Press Cable) — Anthony Hall, 31
years of age, a resident of Hereford,
has issued an extraordinary mani-
festo asserting that he is a descen-
dant of Tudor kings and asking his
majesty, whom he addresses, "Mr.
George Frederick Ernest Albert
Windsor," to abdicate in his favor.

Hall sets forth his claims in a 10
page closely-written foolscap letter,
and declaring he is the illegitimate
descendant of Henry Tudor, asserts
King George is an outsider with no
connection with British royalty and
therefore should leave the country.
"It is my intention there will be no
civil war over the matter," states
Hall.—Lethbridge Herald.

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The Why of Education

(By Prof. A. E. Ottewell)

Educationists today are on the defensive: Budgets for school purposes are growing by leaps and bounds; buildings and equipment become more expensive year by year; teachers are demanding higher salaries; courses of study are growing more complex and exacting; the man in the street is questioning the soundness of our programme and asking: "What is the goal?" This awakening interest is a hopeful and healthy sign, provided we can give an adequate reason for faith in education.

Space forbids any lengthy discussion of a question on which whole libraries have been written. Only a few vital considerations can be mentioned. It is proposed here, to mention but three headings for brief elaboration. Firstly, education is necessary to promote greater economic efficiency. From the dawn of history a premium has been placed on efficiency. The man who excelled in any line of endeavor reaped rewards greater than those of his less expert fellows. He was and is sought out, imitated and envied. And sooner or later it has been seen that such a man has something to contribute to the welfare of society. As the social experiments of history have unfolded and the idea of the responsibility of society for individual welfare has grown, views have changed regarding the value of such productive skill. At first, individualism ruled men's thinking; now socialism—not in its narrow meaning as being an economic or political creed dominates out there. No man can in any sense live by or for himself alone: that which benefits the individual benefits society, and society needs to capitalize the individual. Race experience has created a body of technical knowledge embodied in libraries, workshops and social institutions of all kinds. Tastes have been acquired for a more elaborate and expensive scale of living; greater production is needed to maintain that scale and all must be trained efficiently to play their part. Education of a more or less formal nature is our answer to the demand for increased productivity. It does not seem to matter what name the social or economic system bears, greater efficiency in production must spell greater comfort in living. Except for narrowly privileged groups which are due to disappear in the near future, we can not use that which we do not make. Does education meet the case. A very casual summary of the conquests of the last one hundred years shows that a machine-served industrial system has solved, to a surprising extent, the problem of meeting physical needs. Even a poor man of today lives in a state of comfort secured by very few

if any, out a few generations ago. Why is this because by wide spread education led by science in various fields, the average man has been enabled to produce from twenty to one hundred times as much as he was able to produce a century or so ago. And unless our progress is to be checked, a commensurate portion of the fruits of education must be reinvested in it to ensure continued economic efficiency.

But of course there is little use living or making a living unless life be made worth while. It must yield us personal enjoyment or it is not worth the effort to survive. And whence comes the greatest pleasure of a human being? Surely in the use of his peculiarly human qualities of mind. So long as we think of our physical needs alone, we are on the same level as the other animals; but when we consider this second point, we step into an area peculiar to humanity. So far as we definitely know, animals, other than man, have little or no sense of relation; when immediate needs are met the future holds no terrors. Man alone looks back into the past relates it to the present and draws conclusions from which he projects into the future; consequently he is much concerned with the why and wherefore of things. His mind is a never ceasing interrogative. The effect of this curiosity, at first, was to make him a prey to fear. Man alone experiences that greatest of all terrors, the fear of the unknown. In his early efforts at explanation he peopled the universe with countless spiritual beings, many of them inimical to his welfare and happiness. In his present day religions are many an achronistic survivals of early religions which were concerned chiefly with driving bargains with mysterious personified forces. The imagination is staggered when we try to recreate the fear haunted world of primitive man; lightning was the weapon of an offended Deity; all unusual happenings were regarded as direct interference of active, highly spiritualized beings. From this it followed naturally that crop failure, famines, pestilence and misfortunes of all sorts were punishments for offences, of sins of omission and commission—willfully or ignorantly committed. In time, a cult of medicine men exorcists or priests grew up who held the uninitiated in fear.

Such a state of affairs continued everywhere until recently, and prevails yet in primitive communities. But with the growth of scientific knowledge, ignorant superstition was forced back by degrees until today in so-called civilized countries of the western world at least a radical change

has taken place. Nature's forces are no longer objects of dread and mystery, but we are regarded as man's servants—even his playthings. We ride the air, sail the sea harness the lightning and hold many diseases in strict control. We have wrestled from niggardly nature many of her secrets, so that always there are local surpluses to meet local emergencies elsewhere. By swift communication and transportation, needs are known and met almost in advance of their occurrence. This is not implying that all is known as, indeed, may ever be known about the world we live in but, at least the barriers to inquiry are down. So the age old fear of the unknown has been conquered to a large extent at least and we hesitate not to assert that this liberation is the result of education. Surely then we may claim that in yielding personal satisfaction, in enabling us to feel at home and happy—much happier than our ancestors knew how to be—education must be given first place.

But early in human history another very different problem presented itself. It was not long before the helplessness of the individual as such was apparent. The necessity for co-operation in attack and defence, whether against animals or men led to the crude beginning of what we call society. As time went on, ethical and moral questions arose and the most pressing need was seen to be achievement of social justice. To a large measure within limited areas this has been accomplished. Most of us have been born and have lived our lives under well ordered social conditions. We no longer need to defend life, property and family by our individual prowess. The manner in which we leave millions of dollars worth of motor cars lying about to tempt the thief is an example in point. Why are we able to do this? Because by organization the burden of the individual has been laid upon society as a whole and an offender knows that he breaks the accepted code, if need be, all the might of the social order may be exerted to enforce its decrees. Recent years have seen many changes in point of view. In more advanced communities punishments are regarded as corrective rather than penal, humane scientific treatment for mental defects is used and, in general preventive action is stressed as far as possible. There are still large areas, however, where the old rule of force still prevails. While within the bounds of countries the individual relies upon society to protect him in the international field, force remains yet the final arbiter. We are only ten years removed from the most destructive war in history, and there are signs of a possible recurrence of this catastrophe. The hope for the future lies in wider education: history must be recast; economics must be carefully re-edited; the humane note in all teaching must be sounded more clearly. All this understanding may result which can come only from closer acquaintance. And so far as society goes such a program can only be carried out by organized effort. This means a system of education liberally provided for in a financial way, staffed by the most rigidly selected and carefully trained teachers. Here we, who stand for the best possible in education are content to rest our case confident that the people we try to serve will in time give us that whole hearted support necessary to promote thorough education, economic efficiency, the joy of living, and a happier and safer social order.

will be prepared by the Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture for the World's Grain Show. It is expected it will include the staple products of the country.

Through the department of agriculture of Prince Edward Island, a large number of meetings of farmers are being held at which information is being given as to the best manner of preparing grain for the competitive classes of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina in 1932.

FIRST ENTRY FROM QUEBEC

Entries to the competitive classes of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference are being received at headquarters, Regina. The honour of being the first entrant goes to Paul Charpentier of St. Hugues who will compete in the oat classes. First prizes are \$2500, \$1250, and \$800. Out of the 146 prizes offered there are 76 prizes amounting to \$100 or more—well worth an effort to win.

Five hundred junior grain growers are working under the direction of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in preparation for the junior competitions to be held at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina in 1932. In addition 11 organizations in the province are co-operating with the department of agriculture to see that Manitoba is well represented.

SHOWS PROMISE

Friend: "What is your baby going to be when he grows up?"

Financier: "A blackmailer, I'm afraid."

Friend: Impossible! what makes you think so?

Financier: "We have to give him something every little while to keep him quiet."



WHOO
UNITED ARTIST PICTURE

Capitol Theatre -- TONIGHT

We always give you
Quality and Service

at a

Fair Price

Let Us Prove It to You

Why You Should Read Advertisements!

The manufacturer makes something. Maybe it fills a new need in these quickly changing times. Or, perhaps it simply replaces an older product with an improved one --- for a little less money.

Now he knows plenty of people will buy, if his product is well made and sensibly priced --- if he tells them about it.

Telling you about it is ADVERTISING. Expensive machinery and vast factories couldn't exist without letting a lot of people know all at once. Big production or turnover gives you lower cost.

You can trust advertised goods. They live up to what is claimed. They cannot afford to vary in quality or workmanship.

Know what is new. Learn what others are buying. Read advertising.



Health Service

OF THE
Canadian Medical Association

Edited by

GRANT FLEMING, M.D., ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

A crippled child to the majority of people, is a child who is deformed physically, or who is without part of a limb. This is hardly a correct view point because a child whose body is damaged or deficient in any way is a cripple. The child who has a damaged heart is just as much a cripple as is the child who has lost an arm or leg.

Crippled children should have the extra attention which they require on account of their handicap in order to make life as nearly normal as possible for them and to guide their education so that they may become self-supporting adults.

There is a general willingness, which is altogether commendable, to lighten the burden and to brighten the lives of those children who are physically handicapped. In this age, despite all the criticisms which are being heaped upon it there exists, more than in any previous age, an appreciation that every child has a right to a fair chance in the world.

While it is true that the crippled child should be helped the sight of such a child should not only be an inspiration to help him, but should lead us to determination to help to prevent any child from becoming crippled. Do the most that can be done for the crippled child, and he will still be handicapped in life's venture; far better would it have been to have prevented the disability entirely.

To a large extent, crippling may be

prevented. Tuberculosis of the bones in children is one cause which can be largely controlled by using only milk which is pasteurized, and thus made safe and rendered free from danger of its carrying tuberculosis to the child. Another means is by protecting the young child from exposure to any case of tuberculosis.

Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis) is one of the common causes of crippling, the treatment with convalescent serum before the paralysis develops is of course, the best preventive measure, as such treatment will usually prevent the paralysis and the subsequent crippled condition. If the paralysis does develop, then proper care will do a great deal to prevent serious crippling. If such cases are not under proper care, the results will be much more serious than they would be had proper treatment been given.

The damage to organs of the body which cripples the child, can in very many cases, be prevented by safeguarding the child from such diseases as measles and scarlet fever which often leave permanent damage in their trail, by proper treatment of conditions such as St. Vitus' Dance and discharging ears, and by the correction of such conditions as diseased tonsils and teeth before they have a chance to do any damage to the vital organs of the body.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

PORTUGAL ACCEPTS INVITATION TO THE WORLD GRAIN SHOW

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO MAKE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TAKING PART

Portugal will take part in the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, Canada, in 1932. Official announcement came through the Embassy at Lisbon.

The Portuguese government has appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Professor Ruy Mayer of the College of Agriculture, Lisbon, to make the necessary arrangements.

Up to the present, twelve countries have accepted the official invitation to take part in the 1932 undertaking. Italy, Peru, Yugoslavia, Guatemala, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Siam, India and Portugal.

The cultivated area of Portugal according to a recent statement from the Ministry of Agriculture is about 14,000,000 acres. In 1928 the wheat crop amounted to over 10,000,000 bushels, oats nearly 11,000,000 bushels, barley nearly 3,000,000 bushels and corn over 480,000 tons. Broad beans and French beans are also cultivated and while no information is yet available as to the class of exhibit which

SPECIAL SALE

On Mattresses -- One Week Only
Starting Saturday Feb. 28th.
Real Values in All Felt Mattresses
From \$6.00 and Up
See Our Window Display

Raymond Mercantile

COMPANY, LIMITED
THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

The Red and White Store

High-Class Groceries

At Reasonable Prices

Agents for John Deere Machinery

E. L. SPACKMAN, Mgr.

PHONE 134

Phone 24 for Good Printing at Fair Prices

TRACTOR OWNERS!

We are putting in Storage for Distillate
and Tractor Fuels, and will have same
Ready for Spring Delivery
CARD BROS.

For Good Eats, Good Service and
Cleanliness, Visit the

COMMERCIAL CAFE

323-5 Street South

LITHBRIDGE

Trade with the Merchants whose adver-
tisements appear in this Paper

Thumb Skelches Nail By Cy

Ambition

EDDIE says when he grows up
he'll own a candy store, and
I don't laugh, because you see, I
know he's only five.
John Junior thinks he'd like to
be an engineer and drive a pulling
motor, and I don't laugh either. But
John's only five.
Orlando likes to entertain us
all with circus tricks. He means
to be a clown some day—but he is
only six.
I've quite outgrown such silly
dreams. You see I'm almost eight.
I mean to make a record flight—
but it's so hard to wait!—
Skeleted.
"I'm writing this I've grown
to be a youngster in my teens,
and now I have a garden plot in
which I grow good beans.
"So my dad said to me one day,
"These beans are mighty fine, I'd
like 'em in the local show—By
Jinks!—At Concession."
"Well, so I did, and won a first.
But what I mean to do, is enter
in the big World Show in nineteen
thirty-two.
"Now Dad, he's taught the bug' from me. He's putterin' round
with seed and says he'll show 'em how to grow The Stuff that takes
the lead."
Isn't it positively surprising how very contagious the desire to excel
"Keeping up with the Joneses," after all is not entirely bad.



No. 24

And try a Recorder Want-ad. when
you have anything to buy, sell, trade,
or exchange. The cost is small and
your message gets to the reading
public so much quicker.

FOR SALE—Bronze Turkeys from
flock headed by Grade A \$50.00 prize
winning Toms. Government Banded
Toms \$10 to \$15; Unbanded \$6 to \$8.
Banded Hens \$7; Unbanded \$4 to \$5.
Buff, Rock and Jersey Black Giant
Cockerels, \$2 to \$3. 270 Egg Chair-
ers Incubator R.W. Risinger, New
Dayton. 1P27

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat 3rd
Generation, Registered 4th Genera-
tion Approved. Absolutely free of
weed seed or wild Oats.
D. A. Bennett, Raymond, Alta.

**BEST GROWERS SHY AT \$5.50
MINIMUM PRICE OFFERED
BY SUGAR CO.**

**FARMERS IN LARGE NUMBERS
ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING OF
ASSOCIATION HERE SATURDAY**
HOLD BEET-GROWING IS UNPRO-
FITABLE AT LESS THAN \$7 TON
McMULLIN OF BARNWELL, IS
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AS-
SOCIATION FOR 1931

Announcement by T. Geo. Wood,
manager of Canadian Sugar Factor-
ies Ltd., of a \$5.50 minimum price
per ton for 1931 beets, with a sliding
scale provision whereby growers
would benefit in the event of a rise in
sugar prices met with coolness on the
part of the beet growers assembled
in large numbers at the annual meet-
ing of the Southern Alberta Co-op-
erative Beet Growers held in Lett-
bridge at the Experimental Farm
Saturday.

The Alberta representative of the
Utah Idaho Sugar company said that
no company in the United States
could fix a \$7 per ton price this year
as was carried in the contracts last
year due to unsettled world conditions
in sugar. On the other hand the grow-
ers mobilized figures to show that
they could not in an average raise
beets for less than \$7 a ton and hope
to emerge on the right side of the
ledger. There the matter of the 1931
rates for the time being and in the
meantime action in the shape of fed-
eral aid is hoped for by the beet
farmer.

E. R. McMullin of Barnwell, was
elected president of the association
and Emil Hann of Monarch, vice-pres-
ident. Mr. McMullin replaces Louis
Brandley of Raymond, who presided
at Saturday's meeting and who has
been an able executive.

The matter of freight rates on
beets was discussed and it was strug-
gly felt that the C.P.R. should lower
its rates. It was pointed out that in
the nearby beet areas of Montana
the freight rate is 25 cents a ton less
than in Alberta, and the rates should
be in line it was held. The 25 cents
per ton on 100,000 tons of beets
means \$25,000 an amount the grow-
ers considered they were being un-
fairly deprived of. — Lettbridge
Herald.

News Notes

Diek Wolfe was in Calgary this
week.

Mrs. Geneva Vance has moved
back to her farm home after spend-
ing winter in town.

Several tractors have been into
the Garage for the annual overhaul
the last few weeks, which all reminds
us that spring is not very far away.

We are printing this week an ar-
ticle on "The Why of Education" writ-
ten by Prof. A. E. Ottewill of the
University of Alberta. We commend
this article to our readers.

Margaret Orgill celebrated her
twelfth birthday by entertaining a
party of friends over the week end
at her home. The present were:
Inez Scoville, Margaret Lafferty,
Lucille Lafferty, LaVon West, Marg-
aret Heggie and Zoe Zemp.

We appreciate the kindness of
people in handing us their personal
and social items for the paper. These
are the things that make the paper
interesting, and while we get as many
as we are able to gather up we lose
most of them unless some kind friend
hands them in, or gives us a ring on
the phone.

A. E. Hancock spent most of last
week in Magrath on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Arlo Palmer attended
the Temple sessions in Cardston on
Thursday.

Priesthood Meeting and Stake
Board meetings for all the auxilli-
aries convened on Sunday last with
good attendances in all departments.

Geo. H. Brewerton left on Tuesday
morning by car for a visit with re-
latives and friends in Salt Lake City
Utah, and other points.

Farmers are apt to get their cal-
endars mixed and forget when spring
comes. We have had spring weather
ever since the middle of October.

Magrath Hi trotted out some real
stuff on Monday night when they
defeated the Idlers, and the game
was hard fought all the way. Turner
and Meldrum were the star per-
formers of the Garden City crew, and
their shooting was accuracy personified.
Come again, Magrath, we like
close games.

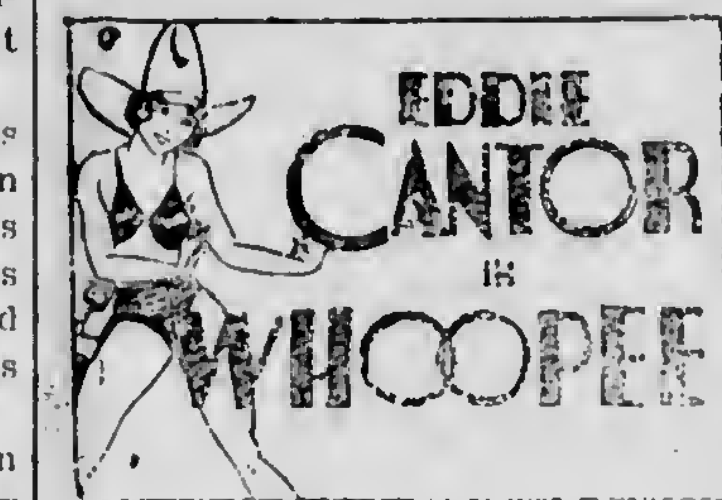
There was not much volume to any
one's yell after Monday night's Bas-
ketball games. Two games as close and
hotly contested as the ones that
night furnished something to yell
about almost every play.

If you don't understand Basketball
you should have been on the streets
this week. One would have heard en-
ough idios, theories and discussions
to furnish material for an entire
Encyclopedia on the famous game.

Ross Humphreys, accompanied by
his wife's two sisters and a brother
returned to Raymond on Thursday
morning from Utah. Ross certainly
has the sympathy of the people of
the community in the sudden death
of his wife, whose body he accompa-
nied to Utah for funeral service and
burial in the home town of her
family.

The timber piled in the Pot Hole
Toulee near the I. J. I. farm looks
like a new bridge there, and let's
hope they build it straight with the
world so we will be sure of being
able to take the turns without any
danger.

G. E. Hancock was taken to the
Lethbridge Hospital on Saturday sur-
fering from an attack of appendicitis.
He was operated on Tuesday at 11
a.m. and stood the operation fine, and
is getting along as well as can be
expected.



The High School lost to Magrath
on Friday night last, in what was
described as the hardest fought game
of the year. The game was close all
through. This puts the two teams
on an even footing now, each having
lost one game. A sudden death game
will be played at New Dayton or
Cardston to decide the High School
champions of Alberta, as there is no
other High School League going this
winter. Let's get that game.

When the Sugar Co. M. D. Of-
ficials asked at the Board of Trade
Banquete on Monday evening for all
to stand who wanted to travel out
to Welling to meet the Cardston-Mag-
rath Lethbridge road everyone stood
up, so the Councilors know how that
crowd felt. Whether or not it was rep-
resentative enough or not, may be
questionable, but we are of the opin-
ion for that it represents pretty well the
feeling of everyone concerned.

JACKS WIN FINAL GAME
(Continued from Page One)

led all the games as Referee and
Umpire, and it is a credit to them
that never once did the fans or play-
ers disagree with their judgment, and
they kept the games well in hand.

Columns and columns could be writ-
ten about the work of the players, and
each and every man gave his best,
and share equally in the honors of the
victories so well earned.

Raymond fans will now have the
chance to see some Provincial playoffs,
and we hope to cheer the boys on
again to a Dominion Championship.
Dave has a fast bunch and if the se-
cond period josh can be thrown off
the Jacks will go a long way toward
a Dominion title again this year.
Three big cheers for the Union Jacks
of Raymond.

SHOES

New Spring Arrivals
In Men's Foot Wear
CALL IN

The Broadway Store

Rutt Motor Garage

SALES REPAIRS and SERVICE

"Outstanding Chevrolet Six at
Four Cylinder Cost"

RAYMOND

ALBERTA

Give Us a Trial

You will never know just how good
our Service is until you try it

We Sell Satisfaction on Every Job
whether Large or Small. Try Us

UNSEEN FOUNDATIONS

Amongst the many forces at work
in the building up of the Canadian
nation is one which has its begin-
nings at the cradle itself, or to be
more accurate when the coming citi-
zen is in embryo there are being
built unseen foundations for his com-
ing life.

The care of the expectant mother
of today is a matter of better knowl-
edge and a truer understanding of
the duties of maternity. It is with
great pride that England is looking
over the situation of her infant
health. During the last quarter of
the past year there was recorded
the lowest infant death rate, namely
45 per 1000 live births. This the
lowest figure in the history of the
country.

The rate in 1890 was 153, as it
was ten years hence in 1900. Ten
years later in 1910 the rate was 105
and in 1920 it had fallen to 80.

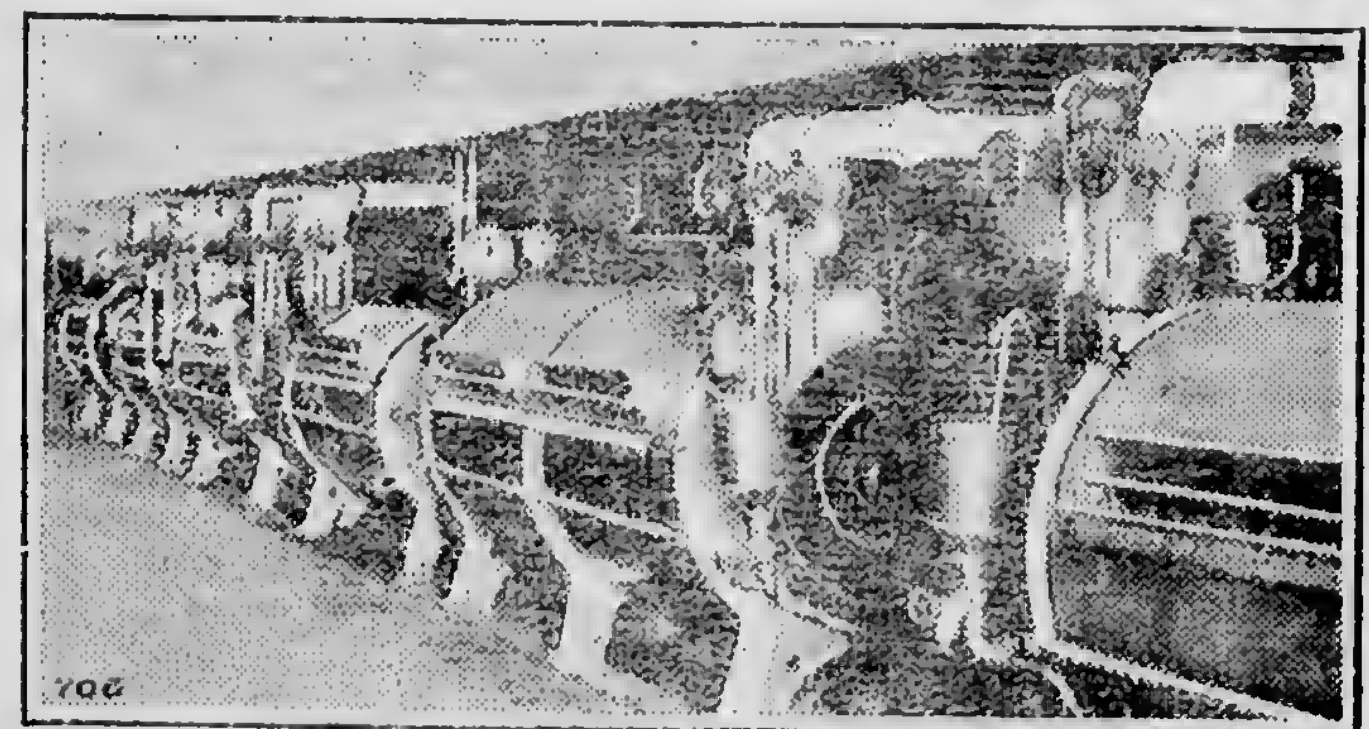
It must be pointed out that these
parents were prepared by the health
teachings in schools, and that nature.

when girls who were well instructed
in mothercraft became mothers
themselves they had a great rever-
ence for and knowledge of responsi-
bilities which faced them. That there
is no more sensitive index of the
general well-being of the people
than the infant death-rate, is a legiti-
mate inference of all who study
vital statistics.

Children are having a better chan-
ce in life to-day because they have
better informed mothers. When they
go to school they are privileged to
have health teachings along simple
lines which makes for a permanent
physical prosperity.

These unseen foundations are
being laid quietly yet effectively by
the Red Cross Society by means of
its Free Health Library for mothers
and by the wonderful organization
of Junior Red Cross which encircles
the globe, and is to be found in any
little red schoolhouse by the way-
side. Send to the Red Cross Civic
Bldg. Edmonton for free health lit-
erature.

33,117,314 Pieces is Long Laundry List



Can you imagine a bewildered
Chinaman trying to total a
laundry list of 33,117,314 pieces?
But there is one like that. It is
the total of washing done
by and for the Canadian
Pacific Railway Com-
pany in 1930, in Canada,
including hotels and bun-
galow-camps, sleeping
and dining car service,
(which also operates sta-
tion restaurants), and the
British Columbia
Coast boat service. If
one stopped to sit down
and figure out the gal-
lons of water and bars
of soap required for these
operations, the results
might be even more as-
tounding.

The hotel department
owns 789,821 pieces of
linen; the dining and
sleeping car service
owns 1,500,000 and the
British Columbia steam-
ships another, 247,000,
making a grand total of
2,536,821 pieces. These
include all "flat-pieces",
such as table-cloth,
sheets, napkins, towels,
pillow-cases, etc.; the
white coats worn by the
company's servants in

the various departments, and, in
the hotels, a certain amount of
laundry, done for guests in the
hotels, too, blankets, bed-spreads,
rugs, and so forth must
be considered. Every
piece of laundry handled
becomes a laundry-piece
each time it appears in
the wash. Thus a single
table-napkin may be a
laundry-piece over and
over again, according to
the supply of linen need-
ed and available.

The picture shows a
battery of washing ma-
chines in the laundry of
the Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, the largest hotel
in the British Empire.
Similar equipment in the
great chain of Canadian
Pacific Railway hotels
throughout Canada han-
dles the great laundry
list in various centres,
with the assistance, in
certain districts, of laun-
dries outside the com-
pany's service. But the
Standard maintained is
the same everywhere,
immaculate cleanliness
being the motto from
coast to coast, both
ashore and afloat.

